**Grade 6 – Review sheet for Air Masses and Fronts**

1. a warm air mass advancing over a cold air mass is called a \_\_\_\_**WARM FRONT**\_\_\_\_\_
2. a cold air mass advancing under a warm air mass is called a \_\_\_**COLD FRONT**\_\_\_\_
3. a warm air mass and a cold air mass meet but neither advances \_\_\_\_\_**STATIONARY FRONT**\_\_
4. a fast-moving cold front overtakes a slower warm front \_\_\_\_**OCCULUDED FRONT**\_\_\_
5. When we have sinking air, dry weather and only a few clouds, a \_\_\_**HIGH**\_\_ pressure system is present.
6. When there is raising air that cool, forming clouds and precipitation, a \_\_**LOW**\_\_ pressure system is present.
7. Lightning and thunder occur during a \_\_\_\_**THUNDERSTORM**\_\_\_\_
8. The instrument used to measure temperature is a \_\_**THERMOMETER**\_\_\_
9. The instrument used to measure wind speed is an \_\_\_**ANEMOMETER**\_\_
10. A \_\_\_\_\_**HURRICANE**\_\_\_storm can last weeks and has winds of at least 120km/h
11. A \_\_\_\_**TORNADO**\_\_\_ consists of funnel clouds that last about 15 minutes
12. \_\_\_**LIGHTNING**\_\_\_ occurs when air uplifts rapidly, causing electrical charges to form.
13. The instrument used to measure air pressure is a \_\_\_\_**BAROMETER**\_\_\_
14. The sound that is produced due to rapid expansion and contraction of heated air is called \_\_\_**THUNDER**\_\_.
15. \_\_\_**AIR MASSES**\_\_are huge areas of air that bring changes in weather.
16. If an air mass forms over the ocean near the equator, the air mass will be \_**WARM**\_\_ and \_**MOIST**\_.
17. A polar air mass will be \_\_**COOL**\_ and \_\_\_**DRY**\_.
18. When two air masses meet, they form a \_\_\_**FRONT**\_\_\_\_.
19. When cold air catches up to warm air and pushes it up and away, a \_**COLD** **FRONT**\_ is formed
20. The map symbol for a cold front is a curved line with small \_**BLUE SPIKES**\_\_\_.
21. The map symbol for a warm front is a curved line with \_\_**RED, ROUNDED KNOBS**\_\_\_
22. When a warm air mass catches up to a cool air mass, a \_\_**WARM FRONT**\_\_\_is formed.
23. \_\_\_**STORMS**\_(Violent)\_ often form along a cold front
24. During a cold front, a cold air mass catches up to a warm air mass and pushes the warm air up quickly. \_\_**THUNDERSTORMS**\_\_ often happen along these fronts.
25. A weather \_\_**WARNING**\_ is the most severe regarding Weather Service announcements.
26. Describe what causes a stationary front.

**A WARM AIR MASS AND A COLD AIR MASS MEET BUT NEITHER ADVANCES**